The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1819. New Series, No. 74

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,

Equal to any in the United States,

—ALSO—

Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes, Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Plough Irons, and all sorts of

EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed. Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HANDS.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

To Let,

THE THREE STORY Brick House at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, the lower story is finished, with shelves, counter, &c. ready for the reception of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,

THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of T. CASSILY.

ALSO,

THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood atreet—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour, breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the *first of April* next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

The person who left a

WATCH in my possession, sometime ago is hereby requested to call and pay the cost of advertising and take it away. Information of my residence may be had of James May, cooper—Liberty street.

I. TELLER.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

POCKET-BOOK Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the Public, Country Merchants and Store-keepers, that has

REMOVED

From No. 8, North Fifth street, to No. 176, South Second street,

Where the business will in future be carried on under his direction and superintendance, and where a constant supply of POCKET BOOKS, will be kept—equal in taste, convenience and durability, to any imported or made in the United States—wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others will find it much to their advantage, by having their orders supplied from the above manufactory.

George W. Twibill, *Agent.*

N.B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly executed, and pocket books of every description made to order.

Philadelphia, January 22.

Notice

IS hereby given, to those indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HALL, of Robinson township, deceased, by bond, note, book account or otherwise, to attend at the late dwelling place of the deceased, on the Monday and Tuesday of the first, second and third weeks of March next, to settle off their accounts. Those to whom the estate is indebted, will present their accounts for settlement at the same time. As the undersigned are about to transfer the debts to the widow, according to the provisions of the will.—Obligations, with approved security, will be received from those to whom it may not be convenient to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this, need not expect a second notice, as the most expeditious method of settling the estate will be resorted to.

JOHN RIDDLE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM EWING, }

January 19, 1819.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY, }
JAMES PATTERSON, } Exec'rs.

May 30, 1818. tf

Notice

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, will please to call and pay their respective accounts, before the 26th inst. as no longer indulgence can be given.

CHRISTOPHER STEEL.

B. Darlington,

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bitts and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat builders saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin.

All which will be sold wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1819. 1wtf

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on Friday last, the 15th inst. a red and white Cow, with a calf apparently a day old. The calf has since died. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

A. BEELEN.

January 20, 1819.

Just Manufactured & For sale, AT TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

At a meeting of the President, Managers & Co. of the *Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company*, held on the 8th day of January, 1819.—It was

Resolved, That public notice be given, that, written PROPOSALS will be received until the third Monday of February next, by THOMAS CHALFANT, at Turtle creek, for keeping the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike road in repair from Turtle creek to Pittsburgh, and by JAMES IRWIN, Esq. for keeping the same in repair from Turtle creek to Greensburgh, upon the following terms:—

1st. The road shall be kept in repair according to the judgment and opinion of a committee of the board, to be appointed for that purpose.

2d. No contract will be made for a less distance than one mile, nor for a less time than one year, commencing on the first day of March next.

3d. The repairs shall be made with Lime-stone for the whole distance, except the first five miles from Pittsburgh, which shall be done with stones from James Young's quarry, or stones of the same durable quality.

4th. The Contractor will be paid quarterly, by warrants on the Treasurer, always leaving one quarter's salary in the hands of the company as a security for the performance of the contract.

5th. A bond and personal security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

6th. In making his repairs the Contractor shall not be permitted to use any of the stone now upon the road; they shall be made with new stone, and the drains and water tables shall also be kept in order.

7th. If the Contractor agrees to furnish the quarry himself, he may take that into consideration and include it in his proposals.

WM. WILKINS,

Jan. 19th, 1819.

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,

at the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818——Jan5lawtf

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds. Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 55 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

Kilgore & Taylor, Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

James Riddle and Co.

Market, between Third and Fourth streets

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

and offer for Sale, a large supply of the following articles, viz.

283 Boxes Tin Plate,

BEST QUALITY,

Braziers copper, assorted,
Sheathing ditto, from 18 to 28 oz.
Still cocks assorted, different sizes,
Iron wire, No. 0 to 18.
Block tin,
Bright and black vices,
Mouse-hole anvils, warranted genuine,
American sheet-iron,
4d. cut nails,
Bolt iron ¾ in ½ 7-16 ¼.
American and English blistered steel,
English shear and German, ditto.
Shovels and spades, Eng.
Socket shovels.

ALSO

TWENTY TONS PATENT ROLLED

American Boiler Iron,

in plates from 24 to 30 inches by 6 to 8 feet, this boiler iron, for high pressure engines or any severe work has been found superior to any in use in the United States.

All the above articles, they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22.—2mo.2aw.

MY BROTHER DRYDEN FORWARD, is connected with me in my professional business, and may be consulted in all cases.

WALTER FORWARD

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

		Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,			2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,			62½
Every such carriage drawn by	5 horses		50
Every such carriage	4 horses		37½
Every such carriage	3 horses		31
Every such carriage	2 horses		25
Every such carriage	1 horse		20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,			62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,			50
Every such carriage	1 horse,		31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses			37½
Every such carriage drawn by	3 horses		31
Every such carriage	2 horses		25
Every such carriage	1 horse		18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein			18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by	4 horses		25
Every sleigh or sled	3 horses		20
Every sleigh or sled	2 horses		18
Every sleigh or sled	1 horse		12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider			6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider			6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse			
Every head of horned or muley cattle			3
Every head of sheep or swine			2

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——t1stA.

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder,	TEAS of first quality	Brimstone, Allum, Madder,	
Imperial,		Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs,	
Young Hyson,		Alspice, Mace, Ginger,	
Hyson Skin, &		Pepper, Mustard,	
Souchong		Madeira,	WINES, of a superior quality.
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,		Teneriffe & Lisbon	
Common ditto,		4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,	
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,		ditto, Jamaica Spirits,	
Loaf and lump Sugar,		Holland Gin, Country Gin,	
Muscovado ditto,		Whiskey,	
Spanish Cigars,		Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.	
Common ditto,			
Rice, Copperas,			
English Refined Saltpetre,			

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,

Given for merchantable

CORN & RYE

At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.

January 19.

Notice.

IT being necessary, in consequence of the decease of our partner Mr *Lewis Bollman*, to have a general adjustment of accounts; we hereby notify all persons indebted to us for a term exceeding six months, that unless settlement be made on or before the 10th day of February next their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT excellent FARM situate in the Forks of Yough, the property of CHARLES HARRAH, deceased—containing 236 acres and allowance. This valuable property lays within 16 miles of the city of Pittsburgh, 15 from Greensburgh, 9 from Williamsport, one mile from the Yough river, 4 from Elizabethown on the Monongahela river, within from one to three miles of three merchant mills on the Yough river, and three houses of public worship, the furthest of which is not more than four miles. The land is of the first quality—about 150 acres cleared, 15 of which is excellent meadow; one two story square log dwelling house, 30 feet square, with a kitchen; one other dwelling house, two stories high, 18 by 20 feet, well finished, with good cellars under both houses—an excellent spring house, with a never failing spring of water running through it; one barn 75 by 40 feet, few in the Forks superior—an orchard of about 200 trees, a number of the best grafts. Any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the property, which will be shewn them by

The above property will be exposed to public sale the 25th day of February, on the premises. If sold, possession will be given the first of April.

SAMUEL HARRAH, }
WM. LOUGHEAD. } Ex'rs.

December 22, 1818.

Apprentices Wanted

TWO or THREE BOYS, between 13 and 16 years of age, whose parental education has been strict and moral, will be taken as apprentices to the BOOK BINDING business, by

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, January 9.

New Plane Manufactory

SWETMAN, HUGHES & CO

Wood street, between Diamond Alley & Fourth street.

BEG leave to inform MERCHANT'S MECHANIC'S and others, that they have made extensive arrangements, by which they will be enabled to prosecute the above busines to advantage; and having wrought in the first manufactories of the union, and within the last year or two executed all the work for Mr. Wm. Scott of this city, they will be able to execute any orders they may be favored with on more moderate terms and equal if not superior to any establishment of the kind in the Western country.

Liberal discounts made for prompt payment or acceptances in the city.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.——

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Property

in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, | Checks, Shirtings.

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1819.

We have read the pamphlet, entitled, "Correspondence of the Bank of Washington with the treasury department, &c. with the reasons which induced the suspension of specie payments," remitted to us by that bank. It would be superfluous for us to say that we consider the principles laid down in the concluding expose, as correct, as many of them are precisely the same with those started by ourselves, some weeks ago, when the general pressure of the country, and the evident tendency of the branch banks, induced us to take the liberty of stating our humble opinions on the proper system to be pursued. The opposition, however, which our plans have received from many of the citizens of this place, have induced us to reconsider them, and although reflection only confirms us in the conviction that we were right, yet we have no objection to have the affair tested by a little more time.

In the correspondence between the bank and the treasury department, it does appear that this institution has had serious cause of complaint for the want of good faith on the side of that department. Mr. Dallas, it seems, promised that "*the notes of the state banks should be freely circulated by the treasury and the national bank.*" In place of this the country banks have been invariably refused, either in payment or on deposit; and such as may have been placed in the United States Bank as a special deposit, a runner was despatched immediately to restore to its own institution and to demand in return specie. We certainly feel much astonished at the tame submission which has been paid to the impertinent dictates of the mother bank, by the state banks of Pennsylvania;* and this astonishment has been converted into mortification, since the veil has been drawn aside, that has hitherto concealed the improper conduct of this establishment from our deluded country. The country banks, it now appears, have been furnishing the specie capital for this *honest* institution; the little town of Washington alone it seems has supplied 121,000 dollars; a sum exceeding, we believe, all the specie paid in, *bona fide*, by all the stockholders in Philadelphia or Baltimore. Pittsburgh has furnished upwards, we presume, of 100,000 dollars, and has had its operations so shackled as really to be afraid to step forward to the relief of the public, as she ought to have done long ago, at any risk. If the different counties in western Pennsylvania have been drained in the same ratio with Washington and Allegheny, and we have no doubt but they have, the Lord help us in the future event of specie being made the only medium of circulation.

We have asked the opinion of many men to whose judgment we pay the greatest deference, on the subject of the present state of things; those of a sanguine temperament have always unequivocally declared, that no resource presented itself but a temporary suspension of specie payments; those of a more prudent and cautious character, answered, with an expression of countenance of great uncertainty, that probably things would correct themselves. May be so—as we are not seers, we shall not pretend to deny the predictions of wiser heads; but we do not see how the western country can be much benefitted by the correction, when her constitution is entirely destroyed, by the system of depletion, now operating on her.

The expression very often meets our ear, "that such conduct looks dishonest and unfair;" for our parts we candidly confess that we have but a very imperfect conception of what may be called political morality, in the *abstract;* the happiness and prosperity of the people ought to be the exclusive object of the political institutions of every country, and no fixed principle can be laid down for this purpose, but the regulations of government must depend upon the varying circumstances of the case, and what may be expedient and politic at one period, may be the very reverse at another.—When according to the bank reports from every quarter of the union, we discover a most alarming diminution of specie; and when, owing to the situation of our trade, and the agitation of that portion of the globe from which alone we can be furnished with the precious metals, it would be childish to anticipate a supply for several years to come, it is perfect insanity to suppose that things will correct themselves; at all events, if a facility in specie payment is involved in this correction. The precious metals have disappeared from our country by the means of a horrible trade, which cannot be altered as long as a dollar can be had, by harrassing every bank in the union; the legitimate object of a circulating medium is entirely destroyed owing to the enormous preponderance of this trade. And when it *corrects* itself it will be by the actual exhaustion of the country, a point to which we must shortly arrive, as surely as a falling body must meet the earth. But before arriving at this point, there will be an interval of pressure and of misery; of lingering anxiety, and "of hope deferred;" this is what we ardently desire to prevent; we wish to have it *presumed*, (before the disagreeable reality occurs) that we have already arrived at "that point of ultimate depression from which (to use Hume's beautiful idea) human affairs return in a contrary direction." We, the citizens of a new country, by unexampled good fortune, have tasted the delights of prosperity and refinement; & we feel as loath to return to the situation of mere comfort from which we have so lately emerged, as the Goths did to quit the genial clime and fascinations of Italy, for their own inclement regions. To preserve this happiness we contend is one of the rights specified in our great charter, and as long as we can wield a pen we shall protest against a system which we firmly believe, if persevered in, will deprive us of the means of enjoying those blessings of life so essential to the cherishing of taste and improvement.—However delightful the patriarchal wealth of the "olden time" may appear, when a princess milked her own camels, and a chief curried his own horse, we are perfectly satisfied with the comforts which a bank check can procure; and in the transactions of business we certainly prefer the convenience of a post note, to a quarter of wheat, however more this latter article may "savour of the realty."

We recommend to the citizens of Pittsburgh the perusal of the "Report of the Bank of Washington."

* We say Pennsylvania, because a bold independence has been conceded in the western states, which we think highly creditable.

In the House of Representatives of this state, Mr. Lehman, from the committee on roads and inland navigation reported a bill, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners." &c.

The 1st section of this bill provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners to be named in the bill, to consider and digest plans relative to Internal Improvement.

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th sections direct a survey of the territory which separate the different navigable streams of the state: levels, &c. to be taken: plans, drafts and models to be executed: quantity of water upon the different levels to be ascertained: estimates of expense to be made, report to be made to the legislature, &c.

The 5th section authorises the commissioners to appoint agents, surveyors, &c.

The 7th section pledges and appropriates dollars annually for 10 years in aid of roads, bridges, canals, &c. The money to be raised by the sale of bank stock, by the collection of arrearages due for lands, or by a loan on the credit of the state.

The 8th section provides for the reception of proposals to contract for carrying the purposes of the bill into execution.

The 9th section directs the commissioners to ascertain, as early as possible, the terms upon which the different turnpike companies will allow waggons with wheels of different widths to and from the city of Philadelphia, to pass toll free.

The 10th provides a compensation for the commissioners, &c.]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Mr. Barry offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the interest of the U. States requires that a preference should be given to those articles that are the growth and manufacture of our own country, & that we abstain from the use of European commodities, when those of our own country are to be procured upon reasonable terms:

Resolved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That it be recommended to the good people of this commonwealth to use every exertion to promote domestic manufactures; and the members of the general assembly, in order to effect this object, and bring them into general use, will, as soon as practicable, clothe themselves in productions of American manufacture, and will discourage the use of those of European fabric.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all officers of government of this state, & the members of the senate and house of representatives of this state in congress, to clothe themselves (especially when acting in their public capacities) in the manufactured goods of our own country: and to use all practicable means to introduce them into domestic and general use, in preference to those of foreign importation.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The communication between the lake and the Illinois, is a point which will fix the attention of the merchant and the statesman. They will see in it the gate which is to open the northern seas into the valley of the Mississippi, and which is to connect New York and New Orleans by a water line which the combined navies of the world cannot cut off. Never did the work of nature require so little from the hand of art to complete so great a design.

The lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, lie from west to east in the direction of the St. Lawrence, manifestly seeking their out-let through the valley of that river. But the Michigan departs from that direction. She lays from north to south. United to the other lakes by a strait, she stretches the body of her water down towards the head of the Illinois river, as if intending to discharge herself through that channel into the Mississippi and no hills or mountains intervene to prevent the conjunction. On the contrary, the ground between is flat and covered with ponds in wet weather, which turn their waters partly to the lake and partly to the river. The Chicago and the Plain are the drains from these ponds. They have neither falls nor shoals. They have not the character of streams, but of canals. The water hardly moves in their deep & narrow channels. The Illinois itself is more a canal than a river, having hardly current enough to bend the lofty grass which grows in its bed. The French of Canada and of the valley of the Mississippi have communicated through this channel since the settlement of the countries. In high water, boats of ten or a dozen tons, pass without obstruction. In dry seasons they are unloaded, placed on vehicles and drawn by oxen over a portage of a few miles, and launched into the river or the lake, as the course of the voyage may require. Hundreds, nay thousands of boats have been seen at St. Louis which had made a similar passage.

We perceive that the wise folks at Columbus are amusing themselves with the project of a *state bank*—this bank is to equalize exchange throughout the state, *as the U. S. bank does throughout the United States*—its notes are to be receivable for taxes—the main bank to be at Chilicothe or Columbus, with branches where needed, &c. &c.—In plain terms, these wise folks mean to correct the evils of a paper currency by setting more paper mills to work! They will extinguish the fire by putting fuel upon it! They ought to know that the effectual regulation will be *a repeal of all bank charters*, and placing all the citizens on a level. The present system of *bank chartering* is the greatest imposture ever devised—it opens a door to swindling, and invites every scoundrel to enter it. It enables a man to issue as many promissory notes as he may think fit, and renders nothing but his share in the bank responsible for their redemption. He may purchase real estate with those promissory notes, but said estate is absolved from all liability for them. Let all the bank charters be repealed, and then bankers, like other men, will find their level.

Steub. Western Her.

Nashville, (Ten.) Jan. 5.

[Major Woodward, of this county, handed us for publication the subsequent extract of a letter which he lately received from a gentleman in Tennessee, with whom he became acquainted during the late Indian War.]

"On my return from Mobile, I stopped at the house of one Jago Aivatez, at Twelve mile creek. I there saw an animal, very nearly of the human form, and capable of walking erect. Its skin was smooth over all its body except its head, and on inquiry I was informed by its owner, that it was about three years old. It is of the masculine gender, and when erect, very little different in appearance from a human being of the same age; except in its head, which bears a strong resemblance to the head of a young bull! Its complexion is a bright yellow, but no protuberances on its head, yet, indicates the appearance of those weapons of defence and annoyance, wisely afforded by Providence, to the taurus class. The dam of this young animal is nearly in the same form with her young, and though ugly in an extreme degree and her countenance strongly indicating idolatism, yet I learned from her owner, that her actions sometimes display glimmerings of reason, and at times, she would actually articulate! He was, he said endeavoring to ascertain by signs, and the presentations of different animals, to what class the creature belonged, which had aided her in the production of her young, and hoped ere long to succeed. I have carefully examined the nomenclatures of Buffon and Goldsmith, but can find no description anlagous to the animal in question."

New-Orleans, Dec. 19.

Two hundred and twenty six passengers, exclusive of 90 Slaves, arrived at the Balize during the week ending on Monday last.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.

C. D. Colden, John Whetten, Henry Eckford, and their associates, give notice, that they intend to apply to the legislature of New-York, for a charter under the name of the Ocean Steam Boat Company of the city of New-York, with a capital of $300,000, for the purpose of Navigating the ocean by steam.

Baltimore, Jan. 16.

The person charged with the horrible murder of Mary Ashford, and who when arraigned for trial plead the law of battle, we are informed now resides in this city.

Calais, Nov. 2

The embakation of the English contingent continues with the greatest activity, since the 25th Oct. when the embarkation of the baggage commenced. The 29th, the head of the first English column arrived; embarked immediately, and sailed the same night. During 48 hours from the 29th at noon till the 31st, 10,600 men sailed from the coast of France, & in a few hours after entered their own country.

The first of November 2777, men were embarked, and before night arrived in Dover. Yesterday the remainder of the infantry was embarked.

Lisbon, Nov. 24.

I feel it incumbent on me to address you with the actual state of this market for bread stuffs, lest you might, by any circumstances, be induced to make shipments of flour or grain to this place, the result of which as you will perceive, would be most disadvantageous. I have to add, that many months must elapse, before the present excessive supplies can be consumed—for besides the considerable stocks in the corn market there are now afloat in this river upwards of sixteen thousand moys of wheat and six thousand moys of Indian corn; the first is chiefly Greek, and the latter from various ports of the United States and the Mediterranean.—The highest price offered for the wheat is 540rs. per alqur. on board, but the holders are yet undetermined though it is most probable they must sell at this rate, which is about 6s. 5d. British per bushel. Further arrivals of grain are expected from the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Indian corn is actually without price, as there are no purchasers.

London, Nov. 29.

A Genoa paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones, the American Cousul General at Tripoli, went out to hunt with his Secretary, the Danish Consul and a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat-Rais, who struck him several times with the but ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The Consul was conveyed, covered with blood to the palace of the Pacha, who promised every reparation that should be required, and then convoked all the Consuls at his country house to consult with them. In the mean time Mourat Rais, who is an English renegado, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British Consul, who granted him an asylum and refused to deliver him up to the Pacha. By the advice of the other Consuls, Mourat Rais was exiled, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the two others, one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American Consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprize, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parly was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the United States with a report of what happened.

On the 26th of November three defaulters were declared on Change, and another on the 27th. each to a large amount.

The Dutch Mail which arrived at London on the 27th, brought advices of the failure of two more banking houses in Amsterdam, each for very large sums. Exchange on Amsterdam fell in one day *one and a half* per cent.

The following article is dated Brussels, November 21. It gives a new version of the alledged plot to seize the Emperor Alexander.

"It is with great astonishment we read in the Journal de Frankfort of the 17th of this month, the following article, dated Brussels the 12th:—

"A plot has just been discovered, the object of which was, nothing less than to seize the Emperor Alexander on his journey hither, and to force him, under pain of death, to declare the Duke of Reichsthdt (young Napoleon) Emperor of France, and her Majesty the Dutches of Parma, Regent. The conspirators had got proclamations printed on which they depended to excite an insurrection. Several of them have been arrested, & they are almost all Frenchmen. This plot is supposed to have extensive ramifications."

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A New and General Assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——1y

A NAIL CUTTER WANTED.

A MAN of steady, sober habits will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. Enqire of

MILLER & WILSON,

Pittsburgh November 24, 1818.

Wm. Hill and Brothers,

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——2awtf

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

LEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

n a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

20 Gallons first Quality
Copal Varnish,
700 LBS. ALLUM
MADDER,

Just received and For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west of the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet

To be sold by
ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,
Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

Wanted,

A MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with the MALTING BUSINESS.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,
Watch-maker, Diamond Alley

Who has For Sale,

A variety of SILVER WATCHES—warranted

Main-springs—best English Watch Glasses,

BRASS CASTINGS

for clock-makers—Steel Pinions & Iron Wire

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1819.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,

FOUR GOOD STANDS for business on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, January 29, 1819.

Three quarters of a year have now elapsed since the commencement of the "New Series of the Pittsburgh Gazette," under the present Editors. During this period, although we have to acknowledge with satisfaction, the prevalency of many gentlemen in complying strictly with the *Conditions* of our publication, yet the payments have been so trifling as scarcely to have rendered us any substantial benefit. In these days of close calculation and of scarcity, the most inexperienced can estimate the pressure to which editors publishing a semi-weekly Journal must be subjected; particularly in a place like Pittsburgh, where the good old fashion of giving from six months to a year's credit, has given way to the modern refinement of demanding a note at 60 days, with the troublesome formality of an endorser. As we are young in the trade of dunning, we hope the above premises will be sufficient for our purpose. Subscribers in the city and its vicinity will confer an obligation by calling at our office; those at a distance will do us the favour of enclosing their dues in good current paper; we humbly hope that this hint will be attended to, and that in a very short time every patron of the 'Gazette' may be able to address us in the proud language of King Lear,

"*I owe you no Subscription.*"

The Report of the "Bank Committee;" impresses us with feelings most opposite in their nature; we rejoice that our country is apprised, at so early a stage of its existence, of a system so ruinous to her concerns; and we regret that a document so destructive of our honorable character, should go forth to the European world, under the sanction of a "Committee of Congress."

The contents of this Report, were most unexpected; we did presume that some observations from the literal line of the charter would have been discovered; but we considered that they would be venial, taking into view the difficulties under which the bank must have laboured in having her enormous machinery put in motion. But that it should be found, on investigation, that this institution, whose resources were to be co-extensive with the union, and whose character was to be identified with that of our government, has been appropriated for the benefit of a few unprincipled stockjobbers, is a circumstance for which our minds were by no means prepared. We regret it the more, from its happening at a period, when our country has need of all the capital she can possibly raise, from the confidence of the people. We sympathize with the cabinet, but more particularly with our worthy President, who had so lately given his own sanction to the reappointment of some of the directors; we honestly believe that the mortification of the *transaction* will be more heavily felt by him, than by any man in the union; for exclusive of the high station of responsibility which he holds in the government, we believe his bosom is as perfectly free from the corruption of sordid avarice, as becomes the head of a republican people.

What will be the course pursued in Congress, is hard to say: but we should not be surprised if the hostility against the old Bank of the United States, were to reappear with two-fold bitterness, against the present one. That the investigation will be fatal to the continuance of the branches, west of Pittsburgh, is beyond a doubt. Exasperation against them, had already arisen to a great height; and many schemes have been devised for getting rid of them: but when the argument of avowed corruption at the fountain head, is added to the numerous objections against them, the hostility must become irresistible. Whether the charter is forfeited or not, in the opinion of Congress, the whole system must be, if not new modelled, at least new organized; all confidence must be destroyed, in its present shape, and a long period must elapse before it could assume that commanding attitude of good faith, which all monied institutions ought to do: but more especially one which bears on its patent, the sacred name of our country: such a one, like Cæsar's wife, "ought to be unsuspected." As the branches, they had already begun to be divested of their terrors for those evil doers and violaters of the "game laws," the country banks; these were just beginning to breathe from the deep awe in which they had been thrown by the sudden establishment, in their vicinity, of those august emanations of immaculate credit; the citizens too, who at first had wished for these institutions, had found their error in supposing that the evils of exchange would be cured by their introduction. Like the frogs in the fable, they had become tired of King Log, in the character of their own unassuming banks, and demanded an abler ruler; the prayer was heard at the Philadelphia Olympus, and King Crane was sent to punish them for their folly. Under all these circumstances nothing could have been more provokingly *mal apropos*, than the explosion of this *infernal* Report.—The mystery that has hitherto enveloped the great pagoda, is removed by the nod of that modern Merlin, the chairman of the committee. The repulsive atmosphere which has heretofore surrounded it and rendered access as difficult, as in the sacred temple of the eastern Lama, has melted away, and things appear as they really are.

The fact is, in the present scarcity of the precious metals, and the existing impossibility of procuring a supply, equalizing the exchange, is a mere chimera, even if the Bank of the United States were conducted never so honestly. For to do this, a sufficient quantity of its paper must be thrown into circulation, for the purposes of the whole union, which this bank cannot do on its present authorised specie capital, nor with all the resources it for many years can command. The fact is, difference of exchange is an evil co-eval with commercial intercourse and trade; it exists in every country and is inseparable from a state of national interchange.

We hope that the state governments will now open their eyes to the policy of supporting their own institutions, in some strong shape or other; properly arranged and organized they will answer every *useful* purpose of banking. That the establishment of branches of a national bank, in the different states, is unconstitutional, as to the letter, we are not prepared to say; but that in the spirit, they are encroachments on the integrity of individual states, we have no doubt; and as such they ought to be watched with a jealous eye. We wait with impatience to hear the feeling with which the Report has been received; in the mean time we offer a few more

EXTRACTS.

"By substituting the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, which will be presently stated, instead of coin or notes of state banks, the bank of the U. States in a great measure deprived itself of the early & prompt check which the possession of their notes would have afforded, to the more extensive increase of local paper. In July, 1817, the debts due from the state banks are reduced to $3,972,000, while the notes of the banks of the U. States, in circulation, amounted to 4,754,000 dollars, by which it might have been subjected to embarrassment arising from the calls of the local institutions."

"The amount of the specie in the bank of the U. S. in January, 1817, was 1,724,109 dolls. more than the coin part of the first instalment and which may fairly be presumed to have been received for the second instalment. If then the checks of stockholders founded upon discounts were equivalent to specie, they were by them authorised to draw out of the bank the very coin which had been paid in by other stockholders, in order to pay it into the bank again for their own benefit, and to complete the payment of the specie part of the second instalment—an operation of more potency in creating specie, than was ever ascribed to the fabled finger of Midas. The general statement in February, 1817, shews that the total amount of bills discounted was 2, 930,067 dollars, making an excess of 1, 205,958 dollars of discounts over the specie in the bank. From which it would, result, that the checks for the proceeds of those discounts, were not in all cases equivalent to specie. As the difficulty of the bank going into operation without those discounts being made, to facilitate the payment of the second instalment, it is not perceived how that measure removed the difficulty—for it is obvious that it did not add a single cent to the specie in the vaults of the institution. What other difficulty than the want of specie the bank had to encounter, is not known, as all other obstructions seem to have yielded almost without an effort."

"The effect of these discounts was, very obviously, to enable those who had made large purchases to retain their stock without paying for it, & to derive a benefit from its probable advancement in specie. Had the bank rigidly required the payment of instalments, the large stock holders must have sold that portion of their shares which their real means did not enable them to hold; or if the bank had not exacted the instalments, and had not afforded the means of substituting credit for payment, the stock would not have advanced materially in price, and the large holders of it would have had no inducement to retain it. In either event, a more equal diffusion of the shares would have been the consequence, and it would have reached the hands of solid capitalists, who would have held only what they could pay for. It is believed that the loss of the dividends, and the liability to pay interest on the instalments due, would have been sufficient to compel even the stockjobber to sell. Although, if those discounts had not been made, the immediate profits of the bank would not have been so large; yet it would not have had an unwieldly capital to manage: it could have proceeded gradually, growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength of the nation, as it emerged from the evils of the flood of paper issued by the local institutions. The bank could have felt its way, and increased its means with the increasing demands of the country. Such a cautious proceeding would have enabled it to render invaluable service in checking the issues of state banks, and bringing them to the alternative of avowed bankruptcy, or to the permanent resumption of specie payments. The evil of the country was the immense amount of bank notes and credits; the bank of the United States increased it by its credits to stockholders. That course did indeed, enable the directors to declare a large dividend; but that the apparent prosperity was temporary and fallacious, is demonstrated by the recent dividend of two and a half per cent."

"It might have been supposed, as it has been urged, that the discounting on stock was the only means in the power of the bank to enforce the payment of the second instalment. It is believed that the engagement on the part of the stockholders could have been enforced without difficulty by the courts of law; decisions to that effect have been made in the courts of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New-York. And when the stockholder's note was taken without an endorser or any other collateral security, but the pledge of the stock, is not perceived how his legal liability was increased. In the state of the stock pledged there was indeed a prospect of indemnity, which depended however wholly on the price of shares in the market. The same circumstances that prevented the actual payment of the instalment would have interfered it is presumed, to obstruct the liquidation of the note given in lieu of it. And in the emergency which would have compelled the bank to reduce its discounts it would most require a good price for the stock, and the very necessity of the times which would force an unusual quantity of it into the market, would probably defeat the object of security. In fact a large part of the amount thus discounted was not paid at the maturity of the notes, vide statement XXVII. but were renewed. Of the still larger proportion which appears from that statement to have been paid, it is wholly impossible to determine what part was converted into notes, on personal security, or what part assumed the new shape, which was given to notes discounted on pledged stock after the 20th Feb. 1817. It ought to be remarked that many persons, after finding the disposition of the board, obtained discounts who were perfectly prepared to pay and would have paid their instalments if the inducement to credit had not been offered to them."

"Had the bank resorted to its remedy thro' the courts to obtain payment of the second instalment, it would probably have obtained something from the stockholders, it would have lost nothing—and at all events would have saved the dividends upon the delinquent stock. But by taking the note of the owner it admitted that the instalment was paid, and abandoned the means of coercion given by the charter of withholding the dividends, and obtained nothing. It did not increase the responsibility of the stockholder, while it exposed the bank to the certain loss of the dividends, and to the chance of loss if the stock should be forced into the market in large quantities."

"The principal business of the bank certainly has been to discount on notes secured by a pledge on stock, under the various resolutions before recited. Their effect was to abandon all personal security, and to rely entirely on the stock pledged. A system which your committee think, need only to be stated to ensure unqualified reprehension. Besides the objection which arises from the loans, being in their nature perpetual, after all personal security was abandoned, it appears to have been an act of self immolation, thus to place beyond the reach of the institution, in the event of an emergency, to which it and all others are liable, so large a portion of its loans."

"From this recital it will be apparent how large a portion of the capital of the bank was thus placed beyond its control. Although there have been some fluctuations in the amount of these discounts at different periods, yet the greatest part of them, indeed the whole, with but few exceptions, have been constantly renewed from time to time, as the notes fell due, in many cases for 4 and 6 months. Indeed every subsequent act of the bank has been wholly at war with the profession of these loans being temporary, held out in the recital of the resolution of 25th July, marked XXXI. and, in order to ensure the greatest amount of such loans, and at the same time afford facilities to the prompt purchase and sale of the stock, the directors on the 8th of Aug. 1817, passed a general resolution, authorising the president and cashier to discount all stock notes that should be offered between discount days, to a certain amount; and, by various resolutions, adopted at different meetings until 7th September, appropriated two millions of dollars to their disposal for that purpose."

"Another and probably much more considerable effect of these various resolutions and proceedings was, to keep the price of the stock constantly advancing, until it reached a point where it exploded and fell."

"These facts would, in the opinion of your committee, be sufficient to condemn a system, which thus enabled a stockjobber to sport with the property of others. Stockjobbing, to an immense extent, and wagers, on the price of shares, were its inevitable consequences. It gave equal facilities to the bankrupt, who had not credit enough to obtain an endorser and to the capitalist.—Stock could be, and was purchased, without the advance of a cent by the purchaser, who had not only to apply to the directors, or to the president and cashier, between discount days, for a loan on the shares about to be bought, and, by what is termed a simultaneous operation, he obtained his discount, and, with it, paid for his stock. A rise in the market would enable him to sell his shares, pocket the difference, and commence operation anew. And the committee are compelled to state, that the largest loans, on pledged stock were made to brokers, and to individuals, who appear to have been constantly in the market."

"Mr. George Williams another pub director, appears to have been deeply concerned in the purchase of stock, and in the making and purchase of contracts for the delivery of stock to a large amount. Every witness that has been examined speaks of Mr. Williams' transactions in that respect. Mr. Williams himself declined stating the amounts and prices at which he purchased, and the committee did not think proper to insist upon his answers, as they had already obtained satisfactory information respecting his conduct; and examined him chiefly to give him the opportunity of making such explanations as he thought proper, of which he was advised at the time. With respect to the other public directors, Messrs. Pierce. Butler, and John Connelly, it satisfactorily appears they were not in the least concerned in the stock jobbing transactions; and, with respect to Walter Bowne, although his residence in N. York did not give the committee the same means of information, yet no evidence has been discovered to implicate him. Johnathan Smith, esq. the Cashier of the bank, has had considerable dealings in the purchase and sale of stock, and in making & purchasing contracts for its delivery at future periods. The remark is applicable to J. W. M'Culloch, esq. the cashier of the office at Baltimore, to a much greater extent. Although these gentlemen might have no direct agency in the measures which were to affect the price of stock, yet the influence of their stations ought to be great; and it is to be lamented that they should have placed themselves in a situation where the exercise of that influence might be ascribed to improper causes. With respect to the other directors, their examinations will enable the house to determine how far they mingled in these transactions."

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

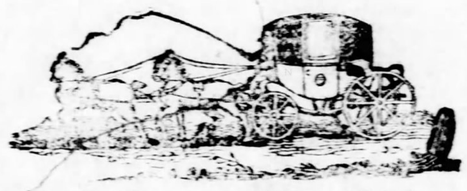
And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauddy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819 tf



Mail Stage—New Line.

THE Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh NORTHERN ROUTE MAIL-STAGE, will commence running on the 29th inst.—To start from the house of Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and arrive same evening at Clarke's Ferry; Wednesday night at Lewistown; Thursday night at Huntingdon; Friday night at Blairs' Gap; Saturday night at Armagh; Sunday night at New Salem, and arrive in Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Monday, at the house of Mrs. Morrow. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and by the same stages, arrive in Harrisburgh, on Monday following at 12 o'clock.

Rates of Fare $14 for the whole distance, and 7 cents per mile for each way passenger.

14 lbs Baggage allowed to a passenger.

JOHN BLAIR.

January 14——298M

Mr. Dumilieu's Benefit.

Theatre.

DRAMATIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. DUMILIEU, (SCENE PAINTER) respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city that his benefit will take place on

Friday Evening, January 29,

When will be presented the much admired Farce of

The Review;

After which Mr. D. will perform a [illegible] of feats of

LEGERDEMAIN.

For particulars see bill's.

FOR RENT

I WISH to Rent that FERRY on the Allegheny River, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, opposite to Brickel's Ferry. I will also Rent with it from 30 to 80 acres of cleared Land, 30 of which are meadow. Enquire of

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, January 26.

TO LET,

THAT elegant BRICK TAVERN HOUSE at the Two Mile Run, on the Turnpike road, now occupied by John Means. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. Apply to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

January 25, 1819.

A Supplement

To an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the Markets and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the Markets, and of the weighmaster.

WHEREAS difficulties have arisen in consequence of Butchers refusing to pay in advance for the Stalls occupied by them, and refusing to produce their receipts for the payment of the rent, agreeable to the ordinance to which this is a supplement

Be it therefore ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled—That if any Butcher or other person holding a Stall in any of the Market-houses, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions contained in the 11th section of an ordinance to which this is a supplement, shall, in addition to the penalty therein contained, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars, and shall not be entitled to hold a Stall for the space of one year from and after being so convicted; and if the clerk of the market shall put any person in possession of a Stall who has been convicted of violating an ordinance to which this is a supplement, in a shorter time than one year after such conviction, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Dollars, and shall be forthwith discharged from office.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council the 23d day of January, A. D. 1819.

JOHN CARSON, President pro tem. Common Council.

Attest—*S. Engles*, clk. Com. Coun.

E. DENNY, President pro. tem. Select Council.

Attest—*James M. Riddle*, clk. Select coun.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Maryland State Lottery.

THE drawing of this Scheme will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 24th of next month (February) *and will be completed on the same day*, under the superintendence of *James Lloyd, Richard K. Heath & Richard Frisby*, Esquires Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the act of Assembly.

COHEN'S Office, Baltimore, Jan. 11.

The drawing of the Maryland State Lottery having been officially announced to take place on Wednesday the 24th of next month—and the number of Tickets on haad being reduced to very few, those not yet supplied should apply without delay to avoid postponement.

Only 1350 Tickets

IN THE WHOLE SCHEME.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE

$20 000

10,000 DOLLARS	5,000 DOLLARS
5,000 Dollars	5,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	5,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	5,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	5,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	

20 of 1000 Dollars.

No Stationary Prizes—All being Floating.

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY.

☞ The Prizes all payable in CASH, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. only.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS AND SHARES.

Whole Tickets	$100	Eighths	$12 50
Halves	50	Tenths	10 00
Quarters	25	Sixteenths	6 25
Fifths	20	Twentieths	5 00

To be had in a variety of numbers, at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 110, MARKET STREET;

Where the Capitals of 50,000 and 20,000 dollars were sold in the last Lottery drawn in Baltimore, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than in any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the Union, either for whole Tickets or Shares, will meet the most prompt attention, addressed to

J. I. COHEN Jr.

No. 110, Market street, Baltimore

DISTANT ADVENTURERS

are informed, that in order to furnish them with information of the fate of their Tickets, the Managers' Official List of Prizes will be published immediately after the drawing, in the principal Newspapers. To give more immediate intelligence to adventurers in this section of the Union, the list of prizes will be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 26.

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

WANTED,

Two Apprentices to the Tin-

ning business—from the age of 10 to 14 would be preferred. None need apply except those of steady habits. Apply to

LEWIS PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1819. tf

Take Notice.

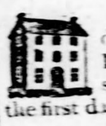
THE subscriber has some intention of declining business for a short time, in order to collect his outstanding debts. He therefore calls upon all those indebted to him to come forward before the first of February next, and make settlement—after that time he will place their accounts in the hands of an Alderman for collection.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

N. B. To rent a good STORE ROOM and Cellar, on Wood, between Front and Water streets. S. S.

To Let.



A BRICK HOUSE with a back building, in complete repair—situate in Diamond Alley, being an excellent stand for a store.—Possession given the first day of April next.

RACHEL WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

J. WHITING, *Agent*, AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the peint was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburg, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE,

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh,

Has received a consignment of TWENTY-THREE BARRELS FOURTH PROOF

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAND—A few pieces of low priced COATINGS and BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Castings, Glass, Ironmongery, Hardware etc. etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the HOUSE attached to the Store.

Blanks for sale here.

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorized agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent* for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to continue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of it. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

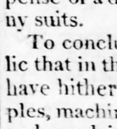
For sale by

A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1819.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,



FOUR GOOD STANDS for business on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.---Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws, Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.---3t

Evansville WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber having completed a large and convenient WAREHOUSE in the town of Evansville, (Ind.) respectfully tenders his services to the public for the purpose of transacting *Commission Business*, on the most reasonable terms. Any goods consigned to his care where freight must be advanced, no commission will be charged on the money so advanced; and all consignments made to the subscriber will be strictly attended to.

HUGH McGARY, Com. Mer.

December 4, 1818.——Jan8 3

P. S. This place is so well known to be the only place of deposit in the lower part of the state of Indiana, for goods intended for exportation, that I deem it unnecessary to give any detail on that subject.

H. McG.

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Themson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819. will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Water street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

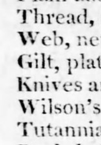
Commission Business,

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1818. 3m2aw

To Let,

And possession given the first of April.



A NEW TAVERN STAND situate in the village of East Liberty, five miles from Pittsburgh. The house is large & commodious, & will have by the first of April good stables and every convenience necessary. For particulars enquire of the subscriber near Thomas Chalfant's---Plumb township.

EPHRAIM JORDAN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819---3t

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,

at 10 Cents.

900 bushels Shorts,

at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Proprietors of the HARMONY INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies, wish to engage as a Teather, a Clergyman [having a small family] of liberal character, who has received a classical education. To such person a handsome salary will be given. Apply to

C. [illegible]T, Harmony.
D. BELTZHOOVER,
T. CROMWELL. } Pittsburgh.

Bond and Pinkerton,

Corner of Market and Third street, Pittsburgh, directly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh,

Have just opened a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and QUEENSWARE,

Comprising every article in the Grocery line, and a very choice selection of the best,

WINES

AND OTHER LIQUORS.

They will be constantly supplied with the above articles of the best quality, which they are determined to sell Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices and most accommodating terms.

They invite the attention of country merchants, inn-keepers and families.

B. & P. have for sale a few Kegs of

Fresh Oysters, English Cheese.

December 25, 1818.

H. Bonnet and Renaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received a large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace rediculc,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

Just Received & For Sale,

BY

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone	Irish Glue
1ball Sarsaparilla Root	Rosin
1 do Liquorice Root	Copal Varnish,
1 do Senna Leaves,	1 case Magnesia
1 do Orange Peel	1 case Manna
1 do Pink Root	1 case Camphor
2 do Juniper Berries	3 dozen Apothecary Scales
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.	12 doz Spatulas, assortd
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.	12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Bbls. Glauber Salts.	Orris Root
Ditto powdered Barks	Oat-meal
Ditto Cream Tartar	Opium
Ditto Cinamon	Calomel
Ditto Gentian Root	Cantharides
400 lb English blue Vitriol	Barley, Rhubarb
2 bbls Venetian Red	Jalap, Ginger
30 kegs ditto ground in oil	Windsor Soap
1 case Gum Copal	Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Bbls Spanish Brown	Phials—assorted
Bbls Spanish Whiting	Allum
Verdegris by the sack	Copperass
Oil Vitriol by the carboy	Indigo
Blue Strewing Smalts	Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

Which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.

Pttsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED RIFLE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

—Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcord Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steel yards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

To Tanner's Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our rights, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——lawtfcG.S.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skins,
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* **Sugar.**

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Segars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Grid-irons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John McDonald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf